paper previously treated with the secret so

lution. The positive looks exactly like an ordi

colored solutions, blue, green and red, and it

takes up in succession the appropriate color i

giving all the varieties of tint. Thus in a land-

scape the trees take various hues of green, the

sky becomes blue, the flowers show their proper

colors, the bricks and tiles of houses are red, and

well, and the different colors of costumes are

accurately given. The general appearance of

the picture is that of a colored photograph

Looked at from a distance it would be taken for one. Inspected under a high magnifying

power, it is seen that the colors follow details in

Sir Henry Wood says of the tests of the proc

ess made at Kings College: "M. Chassagne

treated with perfect success some positives he

had brought with him, and, with quite as much

success as we expected, some positives made by

ourselves from negatives which we took of

various test objects. The light was extremely

bad, the day was foggy, and our pictures wer

inferior. Still, when treated as above described

they showed color with perfect accuracy and

distinctness quite sufficient to test the process

Among the things we did were a bunch of

flowers in a colored vase and an Indian brass pot. The latter, though wanting

in vigor, showed distinctly not only color but

comething of the metallic lustre of the original,

Without information as to the materials used it

seems hardly worth while to hazard a guess as

to the nature of the profess. Certainly there is

good deal which is new and even mysterious

about it. Nothing we know about the action of light justifies us in believing

that it can affect the components of a

photographic film either silver, salts, or

collaid, the vehicle which contains them or

any combination of both in such fashion as to

give them a capacity of selective absorption

of various dyes; and if this is difficult to accept, still more difficult is it to believe that this power

can be transmitted through a monochrome

negative, in which it, so to say, remains latent,

to a positive. Still, those who have seen the

results attained are forced to admit their possi-

bility, though they may be unable to hazard

any conjecture as to the nature of the reactions

The distinct note of alarm in Mr. Chamber

lain's speech on South African affairs in the

erable uneasiness, which was reflected in the

sharp drop in prices on the Stock Exchange to-

day. The speech was certainly an able one and as remarkable for what it did not say as

for what it did. It had the effect of promptly

silencing opposition among the supporters of

the Government to the appointment of the

committee of inquiry, and nothing can now

prevent at least the form of an investigation.

The speech contained one significant phrase which has not a pleasant sound in honest ears.

The committee, the speaker said, "will know

that it has to shield great national interests.

and it will know how to subordinate personal

prejudices to those higher and patriotic consid-

erations." This is very different from the func-

tion assigned to the committee by the Govern-

ment at the last session. Then it was to be the

committee's business to find out the truth of the

whole miserable South African business, no

matter what "interests," national or otherwise,

The result of the debate, on the whole, may be regarded as favorable to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The public record of the fifteen politicians who compose the committee of inquiry justifies the assumption that whatever may be the nature of

assumption that whatever may be the nature of
the evidence laid before it, it will certainly not
report in favor of putting Mr. Ithodes on
trial for high treason or any minor offence. Mr.
Rhodes's purseen: idea is to have himself
examined by the committee as early as possible
and then return to South Africa and
resume his intrigues against the republic
the existence of which is an impassable barrier
to the realization of his ambitions achemes,
leaving to his accomplices in high places in this
country the task of blocking the committee by
a wast quantity of evidence. It is thought possible, by this means to keep the committee at
work for two or three sessions of Parlianest

sible, by this means, to keep the committee at work for two or three sessions of Parliament until, having wearied everybody of the subject, he will present the world with the accomplished fact of a successful revolution. His Transval programme, on the face of it, seems impossible and fantastic, but it is seriously entertained by Mr. Hhodes and his accomplices. A good many people are still disposed to place Mr. Joseph Chamberiain in the latter category, while others prefer to believe he is merely the millionaire fill-buster's dupe. A few months will suffice to show which theory is accurate. If Mr. Chamberiain honestly desires to get at the truth he will be no party to desizy, and the committee ought in that case to finish its labors this session.

Meanwhile some curious Englishmen, who are not afflicted with the taint of Jincolem, continue to ask why Mr. Rhodes remains a member of the Queen's "Most Honorable Privy Council." An anonymous writer to the Duily Chronicle, who

or deserts.

Now that the famous Lady Hampton rig in Now that the famous Lady Hampton right in Section 1 and 1 and

Now that the famous Lady Hampion ris in the London stock market has been partially actied, the smaller bear victims who were unable to deliver the stock which they had sold have been let off upon the payment of ten times the par value. Stoneham and Messinger, the principal offenders, have a suit for company who caught them in a trap, and the Stock Exchange committee have agreed to defer buying in the stock under the rule until this suit is decided.

were affected thereby.

House of Commons yesterday aroused co

which take place."

power to take up specific colors from mixtures

manner hardly possible for handwork.

Fair; northerly winds shifting to easterly.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1897. -COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. -THIRTY PAGES. vol. LXIV.-NO. 153.

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE. CAN BRAIN WAVES BE SENT TO FAR DISTANT GOALS?

Prof. Crookes Discourses on His Theory nary photographic print and shows no trace The Case Is Overworked, and Must Be of color. It is then washed over with three Relieved of Betall-The Prince of Wales Will Grace Ambassador Bayard's Tathe appropriate parts and combinations of colors bir-A Parity Apostle Has to Pay for Sinadering an Astress-Photograph. ing in Natural Colors-Bellef That the South African Committee Won't Hurt Rhodes-Hospital Pattents Maltreated ! so on. In portraits the fiesh tints come out

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUX. LONDON, Jan. 30.-The latest discovery, or rather latest theory, in solence is that of brain waves. So, at least, it is described in the Presidential address delivered on Thursday to the British Society for Psychical Research Prof. William Crookes. He entered, before launching his theory, upon an elaborate calculation as to the vibrations which produce sound and light. Then he applied a similar law to the subject of thought transpreuce, and suggested that it was quite conceivable that the intense thought concentrated by one person upon another, with whom he is in close sympathy, should induce a telepathic chain sleng which brain waves should go straight to their goal without loss of energy due to distance. Such speculation was, he admitted, new and strange to science. It was at present strictly visional, but he was bold enough to make it. and the time might come when It could be submitted to experimental tests.

The professor spoke of the work which is being done by the society as likely to form no unworthy preface to a profounder science of man, of nature, and of worlds not yet realized, and he said he could see no reason why any man of scientific mind should either shut his eyes to it or stand deliterately aloof.

He endeavored, in a long argument, to clear away the "scientific superstitions" which prevent many from venturing into research which might in time dominate the whole world of thought. One of the greatest thorns in the path of this society, he said, was the fact that many people started with a certain presupposition tepending upon a too hasty assumption that we know more about the universe than is really known. For instance, among those who believe with him in the survival of man's indiriduality after death there was a wide-spread illusion that ethereal bodies, if such there were, must correspond to earthly bodies is shape and size. The human body, it was true, was the most perfect thinking and acting machine yet evolved on this earth, but its excellence for its varied purposes depended upon the conditions by which it is surrounded. Its action. for instance, is entirely governed by the strength of the force of gravitation, which had not apparently varied during the ages in which animated, thinking beings had existed. Were the force of gravitation to be either doubled or decreased, there would be remarkable changes in the type of humanity to suit the altered state of affairs. Yet the popular imagination, taking no heed of this, presupposed spiritual beings to be superior to the laws of gravitation and yet to retain the shapes and proportions which gravitation originally determined.

His own picture of the constitution of spiritnal beings would make them centres of intellect, with will, energy, and power, each centre re-taming the individuality and persistence of self ad memory, and each mutually penetrable, while at the same time, permeating what we

Prof. Crockes's tentative speculations must pe be accepted as the latest and most liberal dictum of science with regard to the exstence of a possible world which is beyond the ken of ordinary senses. His address, as a ie, is calculated to give a keen stimulus to the serious investigation of psychical phe-

It is difficult, if not impossible, to discover the trath among the mass of conflicting reports in regard to the health of the Czar. It is a matter of some significance that nearly all of the pessimist rumors come from St. Petersours via Vienna. While all the official announcements affirm unequivocally that the Czarls in the best of bealth, still it is practithat the postponement of certain royal visits is due to the unsatisfactory condition both of the Emperor and Empress. There is no doubt whatever that the terrific strain of the events of the past year has had a severe effect upon the royal couple. It could not have been otherwise had they been of most est physique. It is admitted, also, that the young Emperor committed the same mistake his father made by insisting on personally investigating every matter demanding his attention as a sovereign. His constitution is weater than that of Alexander III., and the result is a partial pervous and physical break-down. This, according to the most reliable accounts at hand, has caused frequent attacks of a neuralgic nature, an occasional emotional collapse, and even one or two fainting fits. The situation has been aggravated by the sharp and jealous rivalry between the two factions at court with regard to certain features of Government policy. This has greatly distressed the Czar, who does not ess his father's lofty, though arbitrary, decision of character. It is even said that he has expressed his helpless disgust at the Cabinet Conneil. The latest blow was the loss of his expectation of the early birth of an heir to the throne, which is a great disappointment to the Caar as well as to the whole Russian people.

It is now fully realized that the situati mands rest more than medicine for both the Emperor and Empress, and the organization of a new Council of State to relieve the Crar of a large measu. . . . detailed work will do much to restore him to full vigor.

Meanwhile some curious Englishmen, who are not afflicted with the tain of Jinroism, continue to ask why Mr. Rhodes remains a member of the Queen's "Most Honorable Privy Council." An anonymous writer to the Dodly Chromela who is currently reported to be no less a person than Lord Lock, formerly Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa, pertinently reminds the country that as Privy Councillor Mr. Rhodes swore "to advise the Queen to the best of his discretion; to advise for the Queen's honor and the good of the public without partiality: to keep the Queen's counsel secret; to avoid corruption; to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved; to withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; to observe, keep, and do all that a good and true counsellor ought to do to his sovereign." By Mr. Rhodes's own admissions, he was guilty of acts which censitioned a violation of every one of those solemn obligations. There is no need to put him on trial, for he has confessed, and, to do the man justice, he has made no hypocritical pretence of being sorry for snything except the failure of his conspiracy. It is evident, therefore, that President Krüger has good cause for complaint and ample ground for suspicion of England's good faith as long as Mr. Cedil Rhodes is permitted to remain a Privy Councillor.

M. De Croix, the zealous Secretary of a French Anti-Tolacco Association, has issued a little manifesto on the subject of imperial and royal lady amokers. He sadly accept the fact that cliqurettes and even specially manufactured cigars for ladies are in great demand in the courts of Europe. He makes, however, the consolatory announcement that the young Carina is a fervent believer in the views of the association and has forbidden her ladies in waiting to smoke eigarettes in public.

Another iron of news more typically Russian comes from a village near Temsk, where lives a blacksmith named Temeyakoff. His wife had been persistently unfaithful, and finally her husband dragged her to his No day now passes which does not add to the eridence of how great a man is the American Ambassador in the estimation of the English people. His public engagements for the next few weeks are limited only by his inclination to accept invitations. He is already booked to speak at Harrow, at Sheffield, at the Mansion House, at Washington's Birthday dinner and other places. On next Wednesday he will entertain at his own table twenty-six gentlemen who, from an English point of view, will include the most distinguished individuals in all the land. The Prince of Wales will, for the first time, thus honor an American Envoy. In fact, it begins to appear that the foremost men in the British empire propose to indicate to the unapprecialive authorities at Washington that, in their pinion, at all events, Ambassador Bayard is a

bigger man than his titular superiors. One of Landon's more reckless purity mongers has just been made to pay heavily for unscrurulous marepresentation made in behalf of the cause of viriue. Two witnesses who opposed the beense for the Oxford Music Hall at the recent session of the County Council testified at the searing that Miss Madge Elits, one of the performers, appeared on the stage with bare legs. Miss Ellis promptly brought suit for cialming £500 damages. It was the first time

a witness before a public body had been seed in this country on account of evidence there given, and the case, therefore, was watched with much interest. It has been settled, however, by the defendants agreeing to pay £300 damages, and costs, and to make a complete apology.

It is again announced, and this time from an English source, that photography in natural colors is an accomplished fact. The news reaches the public through Sir Henry Wood. Secretary of the London Society of Arts, who seerstary of the London Society of Arts, who seems the discovery with other experts at King's College this week. The inventor is Mr. Villedien Chassagne of Paris. The process is simple. An inexpensive negative is taken on a solution of certain salte. The nature of the solution of certain salte in the rectain the relative dupon her, has resulted in make a famous hosticial surgeou legally responsible for exceeding his instructions in a certain operation performed upon her, has resulted in the for exceeding his instructions in a certain of a Society for the Protection of the protection of the protection of the solity is freshed upon her, has resulted in the for exceeding his instructions in a certain operation performed upon her, has resulted in the for the protection of a Society for the Protection of the society is freshe

tions used is, for the present, kept secret. The GEORGE B. ROBERTS DEAD, negative is developed and fixed in the ordinary way and when finished looks like any other negative. From it a positive is printed on sensitized paper or a gelatine film, plate or

PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PASSES AWAT.

His Long Career in Railroading-Worked His Way Up from Rodman to Prestdent-Ris Conservative Management of the Property-Personal Characteristics

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 .- George B. Roberts President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com pany, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, at his home at Bala, Montgomery county, from heart fallure, superinduced by indigestion and catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. J. W. Lodge, who has been Mr. Roberts' family physician for thirty years, said to-night that Mr. Roberts had a serious organic trouble of the heart for more than fifteen years.

In July, 1896, Mr. Roberts went to New Eng land for a short rest and change, and while there more serious symptoms were developed On his return to Bala, on Aug. 31, his affliction had so increased that it was necessar for him to be confined to his room. Since the he had been gradually failing, and for the past week his symptoms had become more alarm ing until his death this afternoon,

George Brooke Roberts came from one of th oldest families in Pennsylvania. His country estate at Pencoyd had been in the possession o his ancestors for two centuries. He was bord in Montgomery county, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1833 His early education was received at the



Rensselser Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he took a course in civil engineering. After his graduation be went to railroading, and his life after that was spent in railroad service.

Mr. Roberts was only 18 years old when, in 1851, he began his work as a rodman, employed n the construction of the mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1852 he became tant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and for the subsequent ten years was steadily engaged in the construction of various railroads, including the Sunbury and Erie, the North Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania, the Allentown and Auburn, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, the West Jersey. and others, many of which were completed by him as chief engineer.

In 1862 Mr. Roberts returned to the Pennsylvania road as assistant to J. Edgar Thomson, at that time President of the company. Mr. Rob-

that time President of the company. Mr. Roberia's skill as an engineer and his superior administrative abilities marked him for promotion to the Fourth Vice-Presidency in 1869.
This election was followed almost immediately
by another which made him the Second VicePresident of the system.
Upon the accession of Col. Thomas A. Scott to
the Presidency on June 3, 1874. Mr. Roberts
was advanced to the office of First Vice-President. In his new capacity he had charge of all
engineering matters relating to the construbtion, extension, and improvement of the company's lines and a general supervision of the
accounts, through the Comptroller. He also
handled almost entirely the business associated
with the roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. Upon the death of Col.
Scott, in May, 1860, Mr. Roberts became President of the company.
Some idea of the importance of the place held
by Mr. Roberts care be gained from the fact that
the company corrected them as it does now

Scott, in May, 1880, Mr. Roberts became President of the company, operated then, as it does now, nearly 10,000 miles of road, running through nine States; hauled nearly 90,000 cars of all kinds, with 3,000 locomotives; employed an army of meo, nearly 100,000 altocether, and had a gross income of \$10,000,000 a month.

Mr. Roberts's rise from the bottom of the ladder to the top was the result of hard work and great natural ability. In the days when he was a rodman his work attracted the attention of those over him, and he was picked from a large field for his first promotion. After that his advances came faster. In each new place his work was better, and a brilliant carser was mapped out for him by those who took an interest in him. It was in the work of handling the lines leased and controlled by President Soutt that Mr. Roberts distinguished himself and showed his fitness to occupy the place of President of the road.

Mr. Scott was a brilliant planner and his policy of aggression, combined with strategy, was what enabled the Pennsylvania road to extend its system and connections southward, westward, and in the East. When he died the system had been developed and a concervative management was necessary. Mr. Roberts was the almost unanimous choice of the directors.

Mr. Roberts was noted for hard work. He was at his office promptly at 9 o'clock every morning and always handled his enormous mall himself. By 10 or 10:30 o'clock he was always ready for victors, but only those who had business of importance could swress him. The rest of his day was spent in routine business, into which no one but officers of the road was a quiet, conservative man. He cared little for society or amusements. He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Paliadelphia and of the new church at St. Asaph. One of his strongest characteristics was a great regard for the Sabbath. He would never talk business on that day. Whillier econgnising the necessity of running trains on Sundays, their number was limited to the necessities of t

ANTI-BANK-SNEAK DRILLS.

The Receiving Teller Touches a Gong and the Clerks Fig to Their Posts.

City Collector Simeon H. Smith of Jersey City has organized what he considers an impregna-ble defence against thieves and hold-ups. The City Collector, who handles a great deal of money when the taxes are being paid, has organized his clerks into a defensive corps, and he puts them through a daily drill. Each clerk is armed with a revolver. Deputy Collector Ackerman, who is the receiving teller, is in a big steel cage. He has a 44-calibre revolver, and within reach of his foot is a gong which he sounds when the imaginary thief shows his face at the aperture in the steel cage through which the money is received.

As soon as the gong sounds each clerk drops his work and runs to the particular door to which he is assigned. This is to obstruct the thief in his efforts to escape. The only danger the collector has not guarded against is when he is carrying the money from his office across the hall to City Tressurer Dickinson's office. The daily drills are enthusiastically applicated by the other city officials and clerks in the City Hail. and within reach of his foot is a gong which he

Mrs. Bescher Failing. STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30 .-- Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was worse to day. She was able last week to sit up in her room for a short time each week to at up in her room for a soort time each day, but she had a relapse, and to-day she could not be moved at all. Her physicians say there is no immediate danger of a serious crisis, but they acknowledge that she is steadily failing, and that, on account of her silvanced age, there is practically no hope that she will recover from the injury to her bip.

To Southern Besorts. Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Richmon) and Charleston, "N. Y. and Fla. Special" 4:30 P.M., except Sunday, fashest to St. Augustine and Florida points. Also short line, without change, to Alzen, a.C., and Georgia resorts. 239 and 131 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

FRANCE'S DECLINING POPULATION. TREATY TO BE REPORTED. Serious Concern Over the Revelations of the Last Census.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 30.—Frenchmen, or a large ection of them, are beginning to manifest serious concern over the revelation of the last census that France is the only great nation which is no longer obeying the Di vine command to increase and multiply. The subject has been taken vigorously in hand by public men and others, and various plans have already been suggested for making Frenchmen amenable to compulsory fatherhood. It has been pointed out that by reason o her shortcomings in this respect, France loses every year a battle of Sedan. The National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France has this week presented a peticertain drastic measures which the Government is urged to adopt. Dr. Bertillon, inventor of the system of measuring criminals, is the head of the society, and its plan includes some inter esting features. It proposes that Government scholarships in schools, lycees, and academies be given only to families having at least three children living: all favors of Government, such as tobacconists' licenses, concessions in co &c., to be given to such families; when the re decided, their number of children to be taken into account; allowances and travelling expenses to officials, as well as the salaries o subalterns, to be regulated according to the number of children: the posts under the Government, except those requiring special qualifications, to be given only to fathers having more than three children. Already something has been done to encour

age large families. For instance, every sevents child may be educated and boarded at school at the expense of the nation. This law was passed some years ago, but no results are apparent. Another effect of the national concern over the non-growth of the population is the extraor dinary popular interest that is taken just not in the establishment on the Boulevard Poisson nibre, where delicate infants of diminutive weight and dimensions are reared by charitable hands. In the show room of the place are always a dozen or more incubators, each with a tiny inmate on exhibition. The managers of the institution boast that they have saved 1,200 children who otherwise would have died, since the charity was established.

German and Austrian rivals have unkindly seized this moment of French discomfiture to send out stories of extraordinary prolificness. Thus a Vienna woman in her 40th year, the other day presented her husbani with her thirty-second child.

WOODBUFF VISITS M'KINLEY,

The Lientennat-Governor Speaks for Woodford as Secretary of the Navy. CANTON, O., Jan. 30 .- There were several cor ultations held here to-day concerning the Cabinet, and changes have been made on the slates. There is, however, no new selection to be added to the list.

The subject attracting the greatest attention here was the annoucement from West Virginia which climinates Judge Goff of that State from he Cabinet and enters him in the race for United States Senator. Nothing has happened since Major McKinley began work in earnest on his Cabinet which has so shattered the slates of those engaged in Cabinet speculation as has this announcement. It has resulted in a

as has this announcement. It has resulted in a general rearrangement of men.

New York figured very prominently in the talk to-day, and is considered almost as likely to furnish the Attorney-General as the Secretary of the Navy tither people got near andight together to furnish anything. The old names suggested for the navy have not been entirely cast saide, but of them Stewart L. Woodford is the most talked of and is being boomed the hardest at present. But at the same time objections are being made to him. All the material the Empire State has presented for the navy has met this fate.

The New York visitor today was Lieut-Gov. Woodruff. He was accompanied by his wife, and after the consultation with Major McKinley went to Cleveland, where Mr. Hauna will be consulted. Mr. Woodruff and be had come to urge the selection of Gen. Woodford, his Brookiyn neighbor, for the Navy portfolio.

Major McKinley, heasaid, discussed New York matters with him at considerable length, and although Major McKinley made no promises to that effect, the visitor said he firmly believed a New York man will yet be found. As to Gen. Woodford, nothing more definite was accomplished than the securing of a promise that his name would be considered further.

that effect, the visitor said he firmly believed a New York man will yet be found. As to Gen. Woodford, nothing more definite was accomplished than the securing of a promise that his name would be considered further.

Although it is not yet amounced definitely that exidiov. Long of Massachusetts is to be in the Cabinet, the opinion continues to prevail that he will be, and that the announcement is withheld until New York matters are settled. If New York loses the Navy, Mr. Long will provably accept it.

The opinion is still strong that Pennsylvania is not to be represented in the Cabinet, but there are some who believe that Gov. Hastlings will be the Pestmaster General. A Pennsylvanian in the city to-day said that in anticipation of the resignation of Gov. Hastlings, Lieut.-Gov. Lyon is already arranging his personal affairs to fill the chief executive chair. Those who know of this, the Fennsylvanian said, think it is the direct result of Hastlings's Cabinet expectations.

The viait of ex-Congressman Wilson of lowa and his failure to make any announcement leave all in the dark. Whether he is going into the Cabinet no one knows. A theory expressed to-day, however, is that John A. Brigham, the Granger candidate, who cannot well be appointed because he is an Ohio man, is to be seriously onsidered for Assistant Secretary, and that Mr. Wilson is considering whether that arrangement will suit him.

Among the visitors to-day were ex-Senator Saunders of Helena, Mont., Senator Brewn of Itah, and Gen. Charles H. T. Collis of New York, James Albert Chambers of Pittaburgh, Robert J. Loveland, and A. L. Lowshe of Cenverse, Ind.

Gen. Collis said that his talk with Major Mc-Kinley was a very satisfactory one. He said in talking over the policy of the incoming Administration that President-elect McKinley's desire was to raise the country from the limping, halting att which had character.

Administration that President-elect McKin-ley's desire was to raise the country from the limping, haiting gait which had character-ized it for the past four years, and have tecome forth erect and take its place at the front of all nations. To this end Gen. Collis said every effort would be made to place in operation tariff measure by July 1. He had nothing to say regarding the Cabinet.

HEADS OFF IN THE CUSION HOUSE One Weigher, Thirteen Assistants, and Sixteen Inspectors Removed.

Collector Kilbreth swung the axe yesterday All told thirty official heads, all in Surveyor McGuire's department, were lopped off. This was in obedience to the order of Secretary Carlisie that the expenses of the New York Custom House must be reduced.

The Secretary's order was issued a number of months ago, but it has taken careful investigation to decide on the best means of bringing about the results required by the Secretary.
The complete official list of those members of
the regular Sorveyor's staff whose services are
discontinued and their offices abolished is as follows:
Inspectors of Customs, Class 2—Robert Wiley,
Charles F. Laxar, Eimer G. Story, Henry C.
Keeler, William C. Waeaton, Joseph Jolly,
Clarence Sobotker, James L. Boyle, Edward J.
Kiely, Thomas C. Duffy, James B. Archibald,
James E. Mahon,
Night Inspectors, Class E—Frederick Driscoll,
Michael H. Dolan, George A. Angele, James T.
Madden.

Madden.
Assistant Weighers, Class 2—Edgar P. Crissman, John S. Amerman, Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Martin, Frederick B. Sawyer, Gabriel

man, John S. Ameriman, Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Martin, F.cderick B. Sawyer, Gabriel Haase.

Assistant Weighers, Class E.—Alexander M. Greene, Patrick J. Cribben, Edward A. Jenss, John W. Hurst, John Dreyer, Samuel H. Dougherty, Edward J. Carlin.

United States Weigher William G. Lanigan.
Collector Kilbreth began yesterday an investigation of a complaint which involves the Commercial Express Line, which is controlled by the Eric Hailway Company. The complaint was to the effect that the customs seals had been removed here in New York from a car containing 100 barrels of beer, which had been sealed by the Cellector of Milwaukee at that point on Dec. 11, and shipped to New York for Greytown. Noarsgua, on Dec. 18.

The company declares that the seal was removed by a Customs inspector. This the Customs inspector idenies. The investigation will be continued on Monday. There is a stiff penalty for removing these seals without authority.

If the Bradley Martin Ball helps the poor as swiftly and surely as Riker's Ex-pectorant cures a cough or cold -nobody will kick.

THE POTE WAS G TO 4 IN THE FOR EIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

All Reference to King Oscar as Final Arbitrates to Mestebas Out-A Provision That Questions of Foreign or Domestic Polley Shall Not Be Subject to Arbitration, Except by a Special Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Every member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the exception of Mr. Turple, was present this morning when the committee convened a few minutes before 11 o'clock to consider the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and agree upon a re port for submission to the Senate on Monday. Members denied themselves to several Repre sentatives who came over from the House, and refused to be disturbed.

At 1:30 P. M. a vote was taken on the treaty, with certain amendments, and a favorable report was ordered made to the Senate on Mon day. This action was not unanimous and some individual amendments were reserved for sub mission to the Senate when the subject shall

The most important amendment was that which added at the end of Article I. the following words: "But no question which affects the toreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise shall be subject to arbitration unde this treaty except by a special agreement." This amendment, the committee believes, will cover the Monroe doctrine and the Nicaragua Canal.

The second amendment strikes out all reference to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway as the umpire in case the court fails to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of Article III. and Article V. The motion to strike out this clause was carried with but one negative vote, that of Senator Gray of Delaware

An amendment was offered inserting a clause stating in positive terms that the Alaskan boundary question should not be submitted to arbitration under this treaty, but it was rejected by a vote of 6 to 4. The The committee does not consider this a vital mestion. This boundary line is a dispute clear ly between only this Government and Great Britain, and so long as the court that would try it requires two Americans to join with the other three members of the court, the committee things there would be little cause for fear that any act of injustice would be committed against the United States. The amendment, however will be offered in the Benate.

The vote on the flust motion to report the treaty to the Scuate as amended was so close that it startled some of the friends of the con vention, who believed there would be practically no opposition to the amended treaty. When the roll was called the votes were cast as fol

In favor of reporting the treaty to the Senate Messrs. Sherman, Davis, Frye, Lodge, Cullon Republicans), and Gray (Democrat). Total, 6 Against reporting the treaty to the Senate Messrs, Morgan, Mills, Daniel (Democrats), and Cameron (Republican). Total, 4.

It was decided that the treaty should be called up in the Senate at the earliest day possible. The question of its consideration in open seesion was discussed informally. It is understood that while the members of the committee be lieve that such a motion may prevail, if made, no member of the committee will initiate it. This motion, however, will receive some votes from the membership of the committee.

The debate in the committee room developed an opposition to the treaty under any conditions that was entirely unexpected, and if the minority of the committee represent a proportionate membership of the Senate, the indications are that the treaty will have a hard time securing the requisite two-thirds vote.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH ENGLAND. It Provides for a Commission to Settle the Alaskan Boundary.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at the State Department at 11 west longitude, as may be necessary for the respective possessions in North America." The Senate on Monday for ratification. It provides for a commission similar to the Mexican Boundary Commission, which will avail itself of the information already collected by the commission under the charge of Profs. Men-denhall and Duffield and Mr. King of Canada, who were working under an agreement made in 1892. This treaty is to define the Alaskan boundary, and, it is believed, will settle the

controversy. CHURCH APPROVALOFTHE TREATY. More of Senator Honr's Constituents Urge

Entification of the Agreement. Boston, Jan. 30 .- At a special meeting of the Episcopal clergy of Boston yesterday, called to consider the arbitration treaty, resolutions were adopted unanimously declaring that "This noble attempt to lead the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to follow after the things that make for peace' should receive the hearty support of representations and urging the United States Senators of Massachusetts to make every possible effort to secure the ratification of the treaty without unnecessary delay. The resolutions were signed by Bishop Lawrence, and the Revs. Leighton Parks, Edmund F. Slafter, Percy Browne, R. M. Benson, and C. W. Duans.

Friends Approve the Treaty. At the New York yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, in the Friends' Meeting House Fifteenth street and Rutherfurd place, last night, a resolution rejoicing at the signing of the arbitration treaty and asking the Senate to ratify and confirm it was unanimously adopted. Aaron M. Powell was Chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by Robert S. Haviland, Dr. Antoinette H. Blackwell, Prof. George Gunton, Samuel C. Blackford, and others. The resolution will be signed by George William Hutchinson, Chairman of the Philanthropic Committee, and forwarded to the Senate.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH JAPAN. Provides That Article XVI, of the Treaty of 1885 Shall Go Into Effect at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Under the treaty with Japan, proclaimed March 21, 1895, which does not, however, go into effect until July 17, 1899, there is an article granting the citizens of either country the same protection as native citizens in regard "to petente, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities of law. Since that treaty was negotiated the Japanese have imitated American manufacturers, using trademarks and other individual designs, and imported such goods into this country at prices below those at which the same goods can be made here. Business men have protested, and recently Secretary Olney negotiated a brief treaty which makes Article XVI. of this treaty go into force and effect at once. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this afternoordered a favorable report to be made on this treaty, and it will probably be ratified at once.

Killed a Big Eagle.

WHITESTONE, L. L. Jan. 30.-A big eagle was killed by Thomas Reilly, a boatman, on the shore here yesterday afternoon. Reilly saw it sailing back and forth above the river. He got his shotgun and secreted himself on the beach. He finally got a shot at it and it fell. As he approached it, however, it offered battle, and he fired again and kined it. It measured, it is said, seven feet from tip to tip. Mr. Helliy has presented the hig bird to Columbia H. se Company of which he is a member. The company will have it mounted. STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

Signals from the East Channel Call Out the The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reported at 1:05 o'clock this morning that a steamer was off toward the East Channel blowing distress

tress signals.

Later he thought that the distressed boat was a tog with two mud scows in tow.

The life station at Sandy Hook, two and s half miles away, sent a boat out to her at 1:15

signals with her whistle and also burning dis-

o'clock, and the wrecking tug W. E. Chapman went down from Plar 18, East River. Only light draft steamers, coasters usually, go into the east channel, which runs along the northeast bank of the Romer shoal. The Swash channel is on the opposite or southwest bank of the Romer.

U. S. S. ALLIANCE ASHORE.

Grounded Last Night Just Incide the Virgiala Capes.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.-The United States steamship Alliance went ashore at 9:30 o'clock to-night just inside the Virginia Capes. The ressel was coming up to Hampton Roads when

the accident occurred. The Alliance at this hour (1:30 A. M., Jan. 31) lies easily, and wreckidg tugs have gone from this city to pull her off. Apparently no damage has been sustained and none is apprehended.

DEMAND THE RIGHT TO FOLE. Two Women Protest Against Taxation Without Representation

POUGHREEPSIE, Jan. 30 .- Two wealthy wo men, residing at Milton, Ulster county, Mrs F. V. Hallock and Mrs. H. C. Tuttle, when they paid their taxes to-day presented a written communication protesting against the injustice of their property being taxed as a violation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence enunciated in the lines "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that "taxation without represents They insisted that unless ention is tyranny." franchised, women should not be taxed.

DESPERATE STRIKERS.

They Beelde to Call Off the Men Who Ar Fighting Fire in a Mine.

HALIPAX, Jan. 30 .- The striking miners a pringhill are about to play their last card. The situation is becoming desperate, and as the mine owners ignore the strike committee the miners have decided to call off all the men who are fighting the fire in the east slope. This would mean the destruction of the mine: but it is thought the provincial Government will in terfere, the Government being virtually the owner of the mine and the company only the

THE MISSING STATE OF GEORGIA Search Will Be Made for Her, but It Is Belleved She Has Foundered.

St. Jonn's, N. F., Jan. 30.-The steamer Neptune poing unable to fit out sufficiently soon, the steamer Nimrod will sail to-night in search of the missing steamer State of Georgia. She will be gone about a week, and will cruise through the ice fice in the hope of sighting the missing vessel. The undertaking is regarded as hopeless here, the general opinion being that the State of Georgia has foundered with all on

VOICING SPAIN'S HOPES,

Orn. Ascarrage Says There May Sees S a Counties of Montilues in Cuba.

Madnib, Jan. 30,-The Epoca says that Gen Ascarrage, Minister of War, has intimated that an arrangement with the Cuban insurgente looking to a cessation of hostilities in Cubs may possibly be reached soon.

The Madrid newspapers profess belief that the recent visit of United States Minister Taylor to the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Afbearing upon the situation in Cuba.

DID HE DEFRAUD WIDOWS?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Secretary Olney and Sherwood Accused of Paleety Notifying Them of Money Due Them. PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The police of Pa

morning signed "a convention between the united States and Great Britain for the demarkation of so much of the 141st meridian. fraudulent purposes, Sherwood came to Passaic about two weeks ago and hired a box at the determination of the boundary between their | Post Office. The officials say it was his practice to accertain the names of men who had recently President will send this convention to the died in the West, and then to write to their widows that he had discovered that insurance money was due them, and that on the receipt of money was due them, and that on the receipt of a certain fee he would attend to its collection. Sherwood always came for his mail during the hours when the Posimaster was absent, but last evening Posumaster Norman happened to be in when he called, Mr. Norman had received instructions to be on the watch for him, and he caused Sherwood's arrest. This afterneon Deputy Marshal John J. Murray took him to Jersey City, where he will be arraigned before a United States (commissioner. The arrest is believed to be an important one, inasmuch as some crook has been using the mails in the vicinity of Bloomfield, East Orange, and Passalo for some time, and successfully cluding capture.

RECIPROCITY QUESTIONS.

Two Canadian Ministers Coing to Wash

ington to Talk Them Over. OTTAWA, Jan. 30,-Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. L. H. Daviss, Minister of Marine and Fisherics, were appointed to-day as representatives of the Dominion Government to go to Washington to discuss reciprocal trade relations with prominent politicians there. The Canadian delegates will leave for Washington on Wednesday next. and expect to be absent ten days. The result of their mission will probably have considerable to do with the framing of the new customs tariff

do with the framing of the new customs tariff which Mr. Laurier has promised to introduce during the coming session of Parliament.

The Cabinet to-day issued a summons calling Parliament to meet on March 31. A member of the Government said the session would last at least five months. Among the most important measures is the Manitoba school settlement, the revision of the customs tariff, the question of prohibition, a new franchise law, and the question of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

BRIDE GOES HOME A WIDOW Mrs. Roberts Came Here to Meet the Cap-

tain of the Lost Lord Dafferin. Mrs. Roberts, the young Scotch wife of the skipper of the four-masted steel British bark Lord Dufferin, sailed yesterday for her home across the sea on the Cunard liner Campania. She has given up hope of seeing her husband

guest of the wife of Capt. J. Allen of the British ship Lens, now anchored off Bayonne. The Robertses were married about a year ago in Liverpool. The Lord Dufferin sailed thence for Montevideo not long after. She left Montefor Montevideo not long after. She left Montevideo 116 days ago, baliasted with 1,250 tons of and, for this pert.

About a month ago Mrs. Roberts arrived here on the Cunarder Umbris to greet her husband. She frequently visited the office of the bark's arents, who at last were forced to tell her this arents, who at last were forced to tell her that there was little hope of the ship reaching port. The Lord Dufferin was on her maiden voyage to this port. She measured 2,250 tons and had a crew of about thirty-five men.

again. For several weeks she has been the

Mishap to the Cruiser Marblehead

it was expected that the cruiser Marblehead would leave the navy yard yesterday, but it was ascertained that there was a break in the oynamo, which in addition to lighting the ves-sel also controls her steering sear. A gang of men were put to work on the dynamo, and it is believed the cruiser will leave the yard to-day. She will sail for Hampton Roads to Join Ad-miral Hunce's squairon. The break, it is said, will be easily repaired.

> E. & W. A new collar.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FATAL FIRE IN HOBOKEN EARLY

THIS MORNING. All of the Schroeder Family, Consisting of the Parents and Fire Children, Found

Bend After the Fire Was Pat Out-Several Families Rendered Homeless, A fire that occurred at midnight last night in the large wheelwright shop of Fred Schaffer, 410 Newark street, Hoboken, rendered four families homeless and burned seven persons to

Schneffer's place is a three-story frame struce ture. With his son he occupied two rooms over the shop. The rear was occupied by Charled Schroeder, his wife, and five children.

In the floor above lived James Biarchfield, his wife, and three little sons. With them was Blarchfield's married daughter, Mrs. Edward Logan of Jersey City. They escaped by climbing to a rear shed by

jumping. Schaeffer and his son were pulled from a front window. From 412 Newark street John Gerken and his family were compelled to fice. Two alarms

were sent out. The firemen fought hard to save the adjoining property. The loss cannot be estimated,

Schaeffer, however, will be the heaviest loser. When the fire was under control the entire Schroder family was found burned to death. The Gerken family was at supper when the smoke first aroused them in their apartment on

the top floor. Their two children were thrown out of the top window by Gerken into large heaps of snow that had been piled up in the yard. They were only slightly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerken climbed to the ground on the fire escapes.

MRS. GRANNIS'S CLUB SCANDAL

She Has Heard of Something in the Substantial Worse than the Seeley Dinner. The women of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, who mes yesterday at the home of their President, Mrs.

E. B. Grannis, at 33 East 7 wenty-second street, had been led to expect, or at least some of them had, that they would be called upon to discuss a case of unusual depravity. Mrs. Grannis had confided to some of the members an outline of the case, and said that

she expected the woman who had told her the story would be present to tell it to all of them. The woman didn't come, but Mrs. Grannis told something of the story herself last night. The woman who had told the story to her, Mrs. Grannis said, she had known for several years. This woman is a widow, who never had to do any work for her living until after she was married. Then she came to Mrs. Grannis, and through her and others got work as a house-keeper. Last summer she was house-keeper at a hotel at Long Branch, and could have gone to Florids with the same people.

Instead, she took a place as housekeeper at a suburban club house. Mrs. Grannis supposed she was happily situated there until about a week ago, when the woman came to her and told her a startling story.

Two members of the club had been arrested, she said, and she was afraid she would be called upon to give testimony about them. So she was going to reeign her place. Mrs. Grannis says that the Seeley dinner was nothing to the proceedings in the club house night after night as related by the housekeeper. told something of the story herself last night.

WEIGHMASTER LA GRANGE OUT.

His Brother, Fire Commissioner La Grange, Apologizes for Him. Louis A. La Grange, weighmenter in the Fire tment, and brother of Fire Comn O. H. La Grange, resigned yesterday. The Commissioners of Accounts had sent a report to Mayor Strong charging Im Grange with negligence in weighing coal furnished to the depart-

ment by George Winant & Sons of 35 Ninth avenue. Weighmaster La Grange read a typewritten statement in which he denied the charges against him. Commissioner La Grange said : Being personally responsible for the employ-

ment of the weighmaster by this board I owe to the members and to the Mayor the follest acknowledgment of error and expression of re-gret that can be made. I thought I knew the conditions and facts of the case better than the Mayor did. I disregarded the friendly warning

Mayor did. I disregarded the friendly warning of my official superior. For this I am alone to blame, and I am very sorry.

"For obvious reasons I wanted a causbie, brave, honest, and faithful man in that position. I knew my brother to be such a man. I did not know, and refused to believe, that such qualities could be obscured or suspended by a condition which might come, and did come, upon him. The evidence does not show on his nart a method or a motion for intentional wrongdoing. But his neglect of duty made it possible for wrong to be done. His lapse from intelligent responsibility was short, and the results were fortunately small, but the consequent humiliation and regret are infinite. The measure of punishment is just and the manner of it must be accepted."

WON NAVAL ROWING HONORS.

The New York's Crew Brats the Indiana's in a Five-Mile Race.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 30.-The crew of the flagship New York won the rowing champlouship of the pavy to-day by defeating the crew of the battle ship Indiana in Hampton Roads. The New York's men won by three boas lengths. The championship was held by the Indiana's oarsmen, who defeated the New York's Indiana's carsmen, who defeated the New York's last fall. The betting to-day was in favor of the Indiana seamen, but the officers and satiors of the flagship stood by their men and covered all the money offered. The crews of the battle ship Maine and cruiser Columbia offered money on the Indiana team, and this was covered by the men on board the Amphitrite. As much as \$15,000 changed hands.
The race was exciting. The course was five miles long and was run in fifty-two minutes. The crew from the battle ship was in the leaft for the first two miles, when the New York's forged ahead and held the lead to the finish, Among the officers who witnessed the race was Admira! Bunce, who is in command of the North Atlantic squadron.

TWO SMASH-UPS ON THE C. P.

Trains Leave the Truck, One East and One West of Montreal. SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Jan. 30,-A despatch from Megantic says that the Canadian Pacific express from Halifax jumped the track twenty miles east of there this morning and was ditched. Nobody was killed or badly injured. The engine remained on the ralls, but the cars wend over, failing six to eight test. The passengers and mail were forwarded to Montreal this after-

and man were forwarded to some as the according to the west-bound Canadian Pacific express known as "The Flyer" jumped the track at the switch while coming into the city this afternoon. The baggage and express car was thrown over and the first coach was defailed. Express Messenger Waldell was buried in the week and severely injured, but the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

ROMBAY MAILS DISINFECTED, Reached the White Star Dock, but Were Returned to Quarantine.

Ten sacks of Bombay mail, which arrived on the White Star steamer Britannic yesterday morning, were taken to the White Star dock in violation of quarantine regulations. Health Officer Doty, on learning of this, communicated Officer Doty, on learning of this, communicated with Postmaster Dayton, and it was arranged that the Romany mail should be returned to Quarantine for disinfection. It was put aboard the disinfecting beat James W. Wadsworth and opened by a Post Office inspector.

Each letter and each paper was placed in the disinfection chamber and subjected to a sceam heat of 240°. After the disinfection each piece of mail matter was stamped. Disinfected, and returned to the proper sack, which had also been disinfected. There were eight sacks of mail matter and two sacks stuffed with empty pouches.

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